

# Maine Farmer

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 3.

## Maine Farmer.

This is the season when feeding problems are in order. Read the article in another column by a Wisconsin dairyman.

Minnesota is running a traveling dairy school this winter in the interest of dairying in that State. Great good can be done through such an agency.

One of the best orchards in King's county, Nova Scotia, is owned by Mr. Freeman Eaton of Canard, who picked 1300 barrels of apples this fall, from 12 acres, and was planted 28 years ago.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, has issued a bulletin of directions for making scarecrows. New England mastered that art generations ago. Good practice has got way ahead of that now.

T. J. Carle, Hollis Center, agent for the Farmer, hauled five hundred bushels of ears of corn this year, and left some two or three hundred bushels more that went into the silo with the fodder. That's a good record! Send them along.

The last of our crop of pigs has gone to market. Pork is too low for profit in Maine, but by forcing them early to a finish the early market price was secured for the whole lot. Low price of western grain does not always turn to the eastern farmer's advantage.

If not yet done, plow the grassy corn stubble land before frozen up for winter. If left rough it will be all the better. Turning the witch grass roots up at this late time the zero of winter will freeze them to death. We have tried it and know whereof we speak.

Mr. W. F. Eastman of Haverhill, N. H., referred to in a recent issue of the Farmer, is trying the experiment of threshing corn, saying that he is of the opinion that the threshing is far better than to husk it. He is well pleased with his experiment.

A provision dealer in the city of Lewiston, in commenting on the low price of round hogs, says that the pork he buys is going to pay five cents a pound for—will not insult a man by offering only four and a half cents, as many are now doing.

The following analyses of cotton seed meal for fertilizer contents are from a bulletin of the Massachusetts Experiment Station:

COTTON SEED MEAL.	
I. II and III sent on from North Hallow, Mass.	
	Per cent.
Moisture at 100 deg. C.	1. 9.40 2. 9.00 3. 9.00
Nitrogen	7.17 7.63 6.28
Phosphoric acid	2.29 2.39 2.36
Potassium oxide	1.78 1.78 1.78

Joseph P. Eaton of Minneapolis says: "If the farmers of New England want to attain the best results by their exhibitions, reduce the number and make what they have a fair, not a circus, and see that their societies are officered by men who have hearts that beat for the welfare of the farming community. Then they will reap fruit true to name, and not before."

Every furrow of our plowing is done late, is spread on the furrows when spring opens. With the harvesting, the marketing and the care of the cows, it has taken some hustling to do it. But the weather has favored, and with good teams and well paid men to handle them the work can be pushed along rapidly even in short days if one will but up and do it.

### THE WINTER OUTLOOK FOR BUTTER.

The butter situation has an encouraging outlook at the present time and promises well for the winter months. The winter market for this product is getting to be a matter of importance to Maine farmers. The decline in the business of fattening beef together with the cutting down of the flocks of sheep, left a vacancy that has been largely filled with cows. Many of these cows are run the winter milk, hence a lively interest is taken in the winter butter market. There are between fifty and sixty creameries running in the State, and after getting well established in business every one of them has run the year round.

A large amount of June and July butter was put in cold storage, and this, as long as it lasts, any tendency toward extreme prices on account of the lighter supply as winter comes on. But this cold storage butter has been working off very rapidly of late, to the amount in Boston alone of nearly 10,000 tubs a week. Ten or eleven weeks ago the stock on hand of this butter was 50,000 tubs larger than at the same time last year, while at the present time it is only about 17,000 tubs larger than last year.

The export trade of late has been large and has been a strong factor in reducing the supply of the stored article. In the last three weeks 87,000 tubs have been taken out of the country and of course out of the way of the fresh make coming on the market.

While the export shipments have been going on, the home consumption has

largely increased as compared with a year ago, due no doubt to the lessened sale of the counterfeited article in consequence of the enforcement of the more stringent laws against this fraud.

With the receipts of new butter weekly on the decrease, the stored butter so reduced as to have no effect in loading the market, and the consumption large, the trade is lively and the tone of the market highly encouraging. Prices are not high and do not promise to be, yet sales run at figures that dairymen may feel well satisfied over, in view of the low prices prevailing for almost every other product. At ruling prices the business affords a fair margin to the operator. In all probability present prices at least will be maintained through the winter months while there remains a goodly prospect of a slight advance as the advent of colder weather still further cuts down the supply. So that while the beef and pork are crowded to the wall by the great corn crop of the country, there is still a chance for the farmer with a good stock of cows on his hands to make some money from them this winter.

### SHEEDING CORN STALKS.

The fodder shredder is a machine designed to prepare corn stalks, or any other coarse fodder, for use in feeding stock. Its action is to divide or strip the corn stalks into shreds, so that it may be eaten by the animals to which it is fed. We have received a sample of shredded corn fodder from the manufacturers of this machine, which shows the condition in which it is left.

Though this method of preparing the coarse stalks of corn in shape to be all readily eaten by stock is not new, yet it is but just attracting the attention it deserves, and only of late has been found in use to any considerable extent by corn growers. Scientists have shown that the naked stalks of the corn plant are richer in food material than are the leaves, but at the same time stock feeders have found it difficult to get them eaten on account of their coarse condition. Storing in silos has largely overcome that objection where the stalks and grain are both to be consumed by the same animal. But even our farmers here in Maine want and must have the grain to use in various ways in separate form. Thus the silo does not answer in their case, for the entire crop. Still more in those sections of the country where corn is grown for sale there is a vast quantity of the fodder that growers are more fully realizing each year ought not to be wasted. Hence there is a place for the work of this shredder wherever corn is grown to any considerable extent.

There is abundant evidence coming from all parts of the country, where the shredder has been used, that the prepared fodder is readily taken by the stock to which it is fed. It is also in form that may easily be baled, and thus may be transported to cities or to any point where needed, as easily and safely as baled hay. The fodder, also, after the stalks have been properly dried in the open air, can be stored in quantity in barns or sheds.

Comparative experiments are to be made the present winter at some of the Western stations in the feeding of this shredded fodder with the same when preserved in the silo. We look upon this method of preparing corn fodder as one of great value.

### THE PORK CROP.

The wide awake farmers who are in for business "keep their eyes peeled" to see what is going on around them. It has been plain to them that dressed pork or "round hog" as it is sometimes called, would rule low in price the present winter. Consequently, the fattening of the pigs has been hurried up as fast as possible, and have been offered on the market as soon as ready. The home market has been pressed to take all it could handle at this early season, and in addition a much larger number than in any season before has been carried alive for Brighton market. Through this double draft a large portion of the pork crop of the State has already gone to market. The later supply for the trade will thus be comparatively light, and will also be offered in light weights. Hence the State trade may surely count on a scanty supply for the late winter and spring. It matters not that corn is going to rule low, it is generally accepted by pig feeders that to a Maine farmer there is very little, if even any, money in pork growing with the price down to five cents or less a pound. There is a large supply of young pigs in the breeders' hands for which a sale is wanted. Of course these will be fed, but will be dressed as soon as the market will take them. In localities of French population there is a demand for light weight pork carcasses to be cut and sold in quarters after the manner of mutton and lamb. The price being so low this winter and the supply so large, it is probable there will be an unusually large call for pig pork in this form.

### A FINE COW.

Our illustration of this week is a fine representation of an excellent cow of the Brighton Place Herd, Rochester, New York, P. J. Cogswell, Esq., proprietor. Mr. Cogswell was formerly a citizen of Kennebec county, and, no doubt, at that

time acquired that interest in Jersey stock which later on led him to establish the Brighton Place Herd, and engage in its breeding on a large scale. He writes that the *Maine Farmer* was the first paper he ever subscribed for. His herd numbers from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five animals. That there are good ones among them is unmistakably shown by the cut. Exile's Gretchen 79245 is a good representation of the descendants of Exile of St. Lambert 13957. She was sired by Exile of St. Lambert. Exile's Gretchen's test of 16 lbs., 15½ oz. of butter in seven days was made with her second calf; she will be tested again when she becomes a mature cow.

Her dam, Exile's Lucy 46888, also a daughter of Exile, has a butter test of 15 lbs., 7½ oz. in seven days. She was a beautiful cow, a soft lemon fawn and grey. She was selected by Mr. H. S. Hutchinson of New Jersey as one of the most promising daughters of Exile of St. Lambert, and proved very satisfactory. When his herd was dispersed, she was selected as the one cow to be kept. Exile's Gretchen is a perfect picture of her dam; she has the same shaped udder, and general characteristics. As most of the daughters of the famous old sire, she has a remarkable constitution, and is a persistent milker.

### WHERE OIL MEALS ARE PROFITABLE FEED.

Mr. C. P. Goodrich, one of the leading dairymen of Wisconsin in a letter to *Breeder's Journal*, gives his experience in feeding linseed and cottonseed meal. He says:

"I have fed considerable oil meal to milk cows in years past, with excellent results. It contains a large per cent. of protein. When the rest of the ration is largely carbonaceous, like corn, silage, corn fodder and timothy hay, it is one of the best of foods to help to balance up the ration. It increases the flow of milk and tends to make the cows healthy. But care should be taken not to feed too heavily of it, for it tends to make the butter soft and outter soft and greasy, to impart to the butter a disagreeable flavor. I consider it not prudent to feed more than two pounds a day to each cow."

"I have found that cottonseed meal, which contains a still larger per cent. of protein, has exactly the opposite effect from oil meal on the texture of the butter, making it hard and tallowy. Therefore when the ration was such that it required more protein to balance it than was contained in two pounds of oil meal, I have found that by feeding one and one-half pounds each of oil meal and cottonseed meal the best of results were obtained. By this means the texture of the butter was not injured. In feeding oil meal I advise beginning with a small quantity and gradually increasing it for some days before reaching the maximum."

"I once conducted, as carefully as I was able, to some experiments to determine the value of oil meal as a milk producing food as compared with good wheat bran. I had been feeding wheat bran, corn silage, clover hay and bran. I substituted oil meal for a part of the bran. I concluded and seemed to prove that oil meal was worth 60 per cent. more than bran. That is, when bran is worth \$10 a ton, a part of it can be exchanged for the same money's worth of oil meal at \$16 a ton, and fully as good results be obtained."

In the same *Journal*, Mr. H. B. Gurley writing of his own experience in feeding dairy cows, says: "My main feed for the past 10 or 12 years has been corn silage. I feed what I grow in connection with the silage. The coming winter I expect to feed largely of shocked corn put through my feed-cutter with sheller attachment which shells and cleans the corn. I shall grind the corn with oats. Corn and oats are more economical feed at present prices than mill feed. In 1894, I sold my oats for 30 cents per bushel and bought mill feed. This paid me well, but this year costs 50 per bushel, and more than one year ago, and mill feed about 25 per cent. lower. Oats are now worth about 10 per cent. less on the market than mill feed (bran and shorts) and are worth 10 per cent. more to feed the cows to make butter."

These statements of personal experience of two of the most intelligent dairymen of the country agree closely with the opinion recently published in the *Farmer and Home* regarding the use of oil meals and bran for making up well balanced rations for dairy cows in winter.

### INTELLIGENCE OF WELL-BRED ANIMALS.

BY DR. GALEN WILSON.

There is just as much difference between the intelligence of bloated animals and scrubs as there is between the intelligence of educated and uneducated persons. As a rule, educated men are as "kind as kittens." If they have any "crochets" it is very rare that they exhibit them. They endeavor to make themselves agreeable to everybody, high and low; and it is a pleasure to have associations with them; but the uneducated are too often boorish, and unpleasant to deal with. They have their notions of matters, often not founded on either fact or reason, and if crossed in their views an ebullition of temper is apt to result. The thoroughbred man, when in conversation with a scrub man, generally tries to ascertain what the latter really does or does not know, while the scrub usually goes off with a voluble tongue and tells all he knows,

and much that he does not know, and his speech is interjected with full of great 'I's. And this is the difference. A scrub horse does not know much for a horse; neither can he learn. There is not enough gray matter in his skull to be a fairly teachable animal. Balking, runaway, vicious horses are almost invariably of this class.

Thoroughbred equines are altogether different animals. They "take" to education as a calf does to milk, and seem to delight in being tutored. In acquiring knowledge there is as much difference between them and scrubs as there is between bright white men and African negroes. They possess the brain, and know or learn many things by intuition. All horsemen know this. I will cite only one case: A lady reared a blooded mare from a colt. She had the entire handling of the animal. When she came to drive it before the carriage, and gave it the word to start, the mare invariably looked around before she would go, to see if the reins were up and all in readiness. Driving before a single sleigh one day, the vehicle overturned. The mare stopped short. When the sleigh was righted, and word given to go, the mare looked around as usual, but refused to start. Instead, she danced about gently, and kept turning her head around and looking back. Thinking something was wrong, the lady looked about her, when she discovered her extra shawl lying on the snow-crust at some distance, where the wind had blown it. When this was recovered, word to go was given again, the mare saw all was right, and then moved on. It is unnecessary to state what a large majority of scrubs would have done under similar circumstances.

Mules are the dumbest of all farm animals. They are the Ishamels of the brute creation. Their heels are against everybody and everybody's heels are against them; and this because they have no breeding whatever.

Jersey cows evince the most noble breeding. No animals are kinder or gentler. The Holsteins do not lack intelligence. When at the Smith and Powell stock farm in Central New York, a few years ago, I had a field of sixty Holstein milk cows. In coming from pasture to barn they had to turn a square corner where the butter maker resided. The house was back from the street line some distance, there was a flower garden in front and on the corner, which was not protected by a fence. Looking out of the window and observing the cows approaching, I asked the butter maker if he was not going out to protect his flowers. He replied, "No, sir; the cows have been told to keep off, and they never molest the garden. They seem to know it is forbidden ground." On that 600-acre farm there were few or no inside fences. The proprietors find it cheaper to employ a boy herder than to maintain fences. There are hay, grain, and pasture fields adjoining; but the cows have learned to keep where they belong, and it is rare that one steps over the boundary. It can be easily imagined what would occur to this flower garden and the grain-fields if these were merely a herd of scrub cows.

My neighbor, Mr. C. Foster Owen, has a full-blooded Chester White Boar. He has owned him five years. Summers he turns him out in my pasture. He keeps fat on grass alone, and has never broken out of the field, or tried to. When brought to the barn in the fall he is too fat for service, and to prepare him for it, he has to be penned and put on short allowance to reduce his avoirdupois. Two or three times he has entered open barn or shed doors where it was not proper for him to be. On these occasions he was driven out and scolded. Never since has he attempted to enter through one of those doors, even when open all day. The attendant says: "I could not drive him into one of those doors now. He seems to know he is not wanted there." He "knows" because he has the intelligence.—*Practical Farmer.*

### Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

#### KENNEBEC POMONA.

BY THE SECRETARY.

A regular meeting of Kennebec Pomona Grange was held with Pittston Grange, Nov. 13, worthy Master E. N. Pinkham presiding. The fifth degree was conferred upon a class of four candidates. The first topic for discussion was opened by Bro. G. M. Twitchell, "How Can a Grange be of Service to a Community?" who spoke substantially as follows, elaborating the several points indicated:

"A Grange can be of service only by its positive work. The mere fact of organization carries no force unless backed by effort. Men wait for results and these are secured by activity. A Grange is of service by seeking all the while to promote the well being of the community. A Grange is also of service by refraining from doing things outside its legitimate field. It is the province of the Grange to be earnest in every movement for the improvement of the community. By the Grange is meant not the hall or charter, not the master or lecturer, it is simply the gathering together of individuals for a common service for mankind, where

each is seeking his or her individual improvement socially, intellectually, morally, financially, and using that improvement for the good of others less favored.

It is not necessary that we go to the public with the story of what the Grange is worth, but that we go about our daily duties giving proof of the purpose which is the inspiration of our lives. The Grange becomes of service when it inspires hope and checks forebodings. No man ever thrived by doubting; no man, out of his misgivings, ever helped another. If there is any Grange where the members are full of distrust, worrying

out being overworked, and I believe this is possible."

J. H. Barton did not believe in buying commercial fertilizer to keep up the fertility of the farm. Can buy cotton seed meal and bran and make it pay.

Bro. Colburn—If you buy grain you are out just the amount paid. Raise it and you save so much. Good management in feeding and caring for the waste will enable me to grow better crops than on fertilizers. Save at both ends.

Dr. Twitchell—While commercial fertilizer has only a manual value, grain has a feeding and a fertilizing value.

Cotton seed meal loses only 10% of its fertilizing value in passing through an animal, and cotton seed is rich in the most expensive element in plant food. We must know more of the constituent value of commercial fertilizer. The source of supply should be given to farmers. Results obtained are not enough; quality should be considered as well as quantity.

Bro. Atherton advocated raising roots to supplement the grain crop.

The question, "What crops have I had the greatest success and the greatest failures with the past season?" was answered in various ways by those present. E. C. Getchell briefly answered corn and potatoes. Bro. Gray raised 250 bushels corn, at a cost of 30 cents per bushel. Bro. Atherton acknowledged that pigs with him were not a paying crop. The worthy Master gave figures of cost of feeding and market value of several hogs that paid a handsome profit. Bro. Knights of Whitefield related his successes and failures in a humorous manner. Bros. Kenney, Drummond, and others, also spoke upon this subject.

Bro. Robbins, Riverside—The old adage was well more in hoof and fleece and less from field, but that depends. I can realize more by selling direct from the field. Grow something which will sell, and grow to sell early. My sales from the field direct this year were almost \$1000, and something is left to be marketed all winter. Sold this year 80 bushels of strawberries from one-half acre.

Bro. Drummond, Winslow—Sold this year at factory from 3 acres of sweet corn, \$150, leaving me 128 large loads of good fodder. Factory paid 1½ cents per pound. Used 1 ton of fertilizer on the 3 acres.

Good music was furnished by the Grange choir, and a substantial feast was provided by the ladies of Pittston Grange.

Grange closed in form at 4 o'clock.

#### THE ART OF PLEASING.

BY F. M. HOWARD.

People come from the rush and roar of city life to spend their vacation in the country, and ask in a pitying manner how the rustics pass the time away. If the two story farm house has not all the modern improvements, they contrive in some manner to let you know it. All the imperfections and difference in living is clearly set forth. If the children play in the dirt, and their clothing is not immediately changed, they conclude it is a luxury not often indulged in from lack of garments. In one instance a daughter of a poor Irish wash-woman, living in a yellow tenement house from which all kinds of odors issued, married a wealthy man. Did wealth broaden the mind? Far from it; arrogance was ever present, and those who could not count their money by thousands were but as the insects that infest the grass.

People with strength of character will be the same wherever they are. The simplicity of country living, and the flowers and trees with which we are surrounded, are very conducive of living true and real lives. Shams of course become distasteful. When diamonds scintillate, and marvelous costumes unfold before our astonished vision, no thought of envy arises. The burdens of life are many, yet I think the farmer's wife would hardly want to exchange burdens with our city friends. Some kinds of city people will turn the farm house and surroundings into a paradise. The old, untuned piano, under skilful fingers, will pour forth music that will delight the hearers, and even grandma will take her glasses off and wipe the tears out of

her eyes, saying, as she does so, "Ah, those are beautiful sounds."

Please don't say it is warmer in the country than in the city, nor ask for unattainable things, as it makes the inmates uneasy, for they are a sensitive, warm-hearted people in spite of their inquisitiveness. Possibly there may be a rickety house, with blossoming mustard growing in profusion all around it. Don't notice the poverty, nor hurt the feelings of the inmates, for God created us all. If superior advantages have been yours, try to lead the mind in a different channel. Perhaps the wife and mother is intellectually starving, and as the days pass away the same old round of work and care causes her to feel despondent; let her feel that some one is interested in her welfare. Perhaps Johnny and Freddie may be awkward country boys, but a great help to their father.

It is hard work to know how to obtain the best possible results upon the farm. The cares are monotonous, the brain grows dull, but often an encouraging word will change the whole course of their lives. There may be old people in the family, and after relating a little incident, and giving it many picturesque touches, a voice will come from out the corner, saying, "What is that? I did not understand." It may be so day after day. If it is annoying to you, think of the inmates patiently bearing their cross without murmuring. Old age is to be respected, and their path to the grave made smooth, for the time will come when the glass will go from our hair, and the light grow dim in our eyes, "And with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

For the Maine Farmer.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

BY D. F. HODGES.

Editor *Maine Farmer*: The "special premium" offered recently by the North Franklin Agricultural Society has attracted more than usual notice, in spite of the fact that the exhibition of colts was witnessed by comparatively few persons. In several instances I have been asked to repeat the conditions of the premium in some of the Kennebec county papers, and two correspondents, at least, have suggested the *Maine Farmer* as the best journal for this purpose. As this suggestion coincides with my own judgment, I enclose the report of the committee made at the close of the trial of colts. When it is demonstrated, as this trial demonstrated, that colts can be thoroughly trained under the conditions required in the offer made, the fact becomes one of interest to our agricultural societies, and to all who would treat our dumb animals humanely.

In the case of the colt shown by young Ross, and as the closing part of the exhibition, the shaft-girt and breeching straps were unbuckled, the colt started on a trot and then stopped suddenly, letting the buggy run against him, after which he was turned around, and Ross left the buggy and re-arranged the harness! None of the colts shown were "slouches," either. Maj. Dill, who has shown great kindness to animals for many years, writes to me that one of his special conditions, advertising the trial of colts before the society's show occurred, in the *Maine Farmer*, was never complied with by the Trustees.

#### Phillips.

"Special Premium."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The special premium for the best trained two and three years old colts deserves special mention, and its conditions are worthy of special consideration. The idea originated with Major Dill, and for the benefit of readers not present, we give the conditions as found in the society's list of awards: The colts were to be "educated and driven by a boy under eighteen years of age, without bladders, overdraw, martingale or check-rein. The colts to be driven in a light carriage on the track the third day of the show, at 10 o'clock A. M. The boy shall state to the committee that he has educated the colt without whipping."

Major Dill gave \$10 toward the purse of \$15 offered, and the prizes were as follows: 1st prize, \$6.00; 2d prize, \$5.00; 3d prize, \$4.00.

Five boys whom the committee believe complied with the conditions above, entered colts for prizes. We give the names and ages of the boys, and add the names and ages of the colts: Geo. Bangs, age 14, colt, "Fleet," age 3; Deberna Ross, age 17, colt, "Lady Withers," age 2; Charlie Hinds, age 14, colt, "Queen Sidnot," age 2; Otto Badger, age 13, colt, "Bonny," age 2; N. H. Bailey, age 17, colt, "Mayflower," age 2.

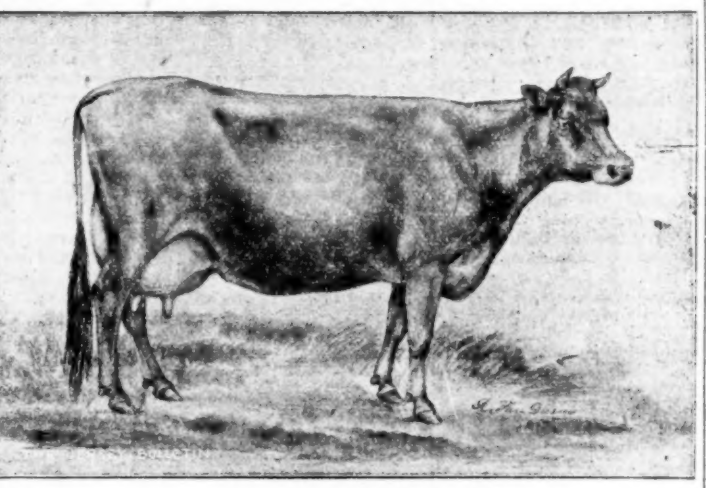
The committee desire to emphasize the fact that all the colts entered showed the results of careful education under the prescribed conditions, and they earnestly recommend that the society offer similar prizes based upon the humane ideas, in "special premiums" this season.

The committee award these prizes as follows: Deberna Ross, Phillips, 1st; Nathan H. Bailey, Avon, 2d; Charlie Hinds, Avon, 3d.

G. A. FRENCH.

—The North Oxford Agricultural Society held their annual meeting the 12th, at which the following officers were elected: President, G. O. Huse; Vice President, O. B. Poor; Secretary, John F. Talbot; Treasurer, Lewis C. Akers; Trustees, L. F. Jones, C. A. Proctor, F. S. Smith, Helton Abbott, George W. Abbott.

EXILE'S GRETCHEN 79245.  
Owned by F. J. COGSWELL, Rochester, N. Y.





## Choice Miscellany.

## YESTERDAY.

Why should ye troop  
About my way,  
Oh! pallid ghosts  
Of yesterday?  
Why wake me  
From my slumber deep  
To think of sorrow  
Past, though deep  
Shine, brightly shine,  
Fair morning sun,  
And glad my darkness  
As I run.  
Bloom, sweetly bloom,  
Ye flowers of May,  
Above the graves  
Of yesterday.

We will not waste  
Life's precious time  
In chasing sorrow's  
Mourning rhyme;  
But as we watch  
And as we pray,  
We'll heed the lesson  
Of today.

—Mrs. M. A. Kilder, in N. Y. Weekly.

## THE DUKE TALKS.

Explains Some Matters Concerning His Recent Arrest.

Thinks Gotham Police Very Rude, But Says It Is Due to Their Training—Different in "Held Hing" Land.

No diplomatic complications are likely to arise out of the arrest of the duke of Marlborough for coasting in Central park. In fact, Miss Vanderbilt's dance is so far from desiring to make his little adventure a basis for international unpleasantness that he would be glad, judging from his demeanor, to have the subject forgotten. "Why should I be deemed a legitimate subject for such vivid and dexterous romancing I do not know," said the duke, his rueful expression giving way for a moment to a smile. "The statements published to-day are not only untrue, but indecent. It is true that I was annoyed at my arrest. So would any man of any nationality in any station of life be. I thought and still think that it was arbitrary, unnecessary and unjust. Since the occurrence I have learned that the policeman who occasioned me so much inconvenience was technically within his rights, so that simplifies the matter. That he was aggressively discourteous was, I suppose, the fault of his training, and I have no more cause to complain than any resident or visitor who is exposed to similar treatment. But it is false that I proclaimed my identity to the policeman, or threatened to appeal to the British minister at Washington, or said that I was an American citizen or a British subject, or grew white or red with anger, or shouted, or—in fact, I was not guilty of a dozen ludicrous actions that I am credited with in some of the newspapers.

"As a matter of fact, I did not mention my name at all. When the man who seemed to be in authority at the police station asked me who I was I handed him my card. I protested, it is true. I pointed out that there were no signs displayed in the park prohibiting coasting or regulating the speed of 'bicycles' and said that I had been entirely ignorant of any restrictions of the kind. That I was sincerely convinced that my arrest was not a legal proceeding is shown by the fact, reported correctly enough, that I requested a bystander, who had witnessed the occurrence, to accompany me to the station, which he did. My conviction on this subject was not weakened until I had consulted friends of mine, who assured me that your police are actually empowered to make arrests for violations of trifling ordinances.

"In England such a proceeding would not be possible. The policeman's authority would be confined to taking the name and address of the offender and the latter would be proceeded against by summons. However, the police there are trained to be exceedingly civil and obliging. But you manage these things differently in America."

## MONTREAL'S TAXATION SCHEME

Nearly Everyone and Everything Covered by City's Effort to Raise Money.

The committee of the city council of Montreal which was appointed to devise means for raising increased revenues to meet the pressing wants of the city has reported, recommending a tax of \$2 on each bicycle or vehicle of that nature, a tax of \$5 on each telephone, telephone or electric pole, a tax of not more than \$50 on real estate, railway, navigation and insurance agents; of 1 per cent. on the value of household furniture over \$200, except the furniture of institutions of charity and education; of 1 per cent. on all salaries over \$600 of persons employed in the city; of 1 per cent. on all revenues in the shape of interests or dividends arising from capital invested in financial, commercial and industrial companies, incorporated and doing business in the city; the licenses for junk and second-hand stores to be raised from \$5 to \$25; milk vehicles to be taxed \$5 for two wheels and \$10 for four wheels; a tax on people living outside the city, but doing business therein; a tax on agents of foreign companies doing business in Montreal, besides additional tax on real estate. Many of the above recommendations have been already adopted.

## ANCIENT LANDMARK BURNS.

Old Seven Stars Tavern in Pennsylvania Where Washington Stopped.

The old Seven Stars tavern in East Vincent township, Chester county, together with the stables, was burned the other night. The Seven Stars tavern was one of the oldest landmarks in the country. It was built long before the revolution and it was a famous stopping place for travelers going from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The old tavern was the scene of many a stirring event during the revolution. Washington and his generals often stopped there. Near by is a monument that marks the graves of many soldiers of the revolution who died in the old Pike Land church when it was used as a hospital.

## Blue Jays and Sparrows.

A writer in Popular Science Monthly, who has been studying the habits of bluejays, finds that they make war on and get the better of the English sparrows. The sparrows, however, join other small birds in common cause against them, and it is not uncommon to see a jay in screaming fight with a score or more of small birds pursuing him.

## Timely Warning.



The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,  
DORCHESTER, MASS.

## DON'T STUFF YOUR CHILDREN.

Parents Afflicted with the Fad of Perpetual Lunches.

Has anybody risen to explain what the delusion that the stomach of the young child is like that of a nannycat in toughness and like a balloon for elasticity? Life would be too short to labor with these fathers and mothers if their extraordinary belief merely affected some people's opinions of them. But poor babies! They are the ones that have to suffer in whose behalf several societies with long names and with longer creeds might be advantageously started. Did you ever see a parent on a journey of any distance whatever, from a horse car ride to a jaunt across the continent, or the great Atlantic, who did not begin to feed the child with him or her as soon as the boat or train or car started, and kept up that stuffing process till you, in your misery or sympathy, passed out of sight? Hardly ever. The children cry for things to eat? Of course they do. They have been brought up, as far as they have got, that way. The minute a child opens its mouth something is stuffed into it to eat. The child may wish some water, or to have its position changed; if it is too little to say so, or does not know enough to say so, something to eat is given it. The something is usually candy, peanuts, sweet cakes and bananas. The baby has indigestion and frets and fumes and fusses. Of course it does. It's so mighty uncomfortable it can't help it. Or when things are being pushed beyond its endurance altogether, it has a convulsion.

Do you know what physicians do when called in to see children writhing in spasms of pain? At times one of eleven find the child suffering from an overloaded stomach, and the treatment is an emetic to get the horrid mass away from the rebellious suffering organs. Nine-tenths of all the children old enough to talk, on a journey of any kind, are restless not because they are hungry, but because they are confined in a little space and obliged to sit unwontedly still. Amuse them, not by stuffing them with food they don't need and should not be obliged to try to digest, but with something to look at. Instead of opening up a bag of eatables every time the child squirms give him a picture book or tell him a story. The perpetual motion luncheon notion that almost all mothers and many fathers are afflicted by, and nearly all children are afflicted with, the minute they are taken out of their own door yard, is a downright cruelty to children. It is not mistaken kindness at all; it is egregious selfishness on the part of the parents, who take the easiest method of keeping the children from making a sound by keeping their mouths filled with first one thing and then another that an ostrich couldn't digest without kicking up a rumpus over it.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## STILL DRINK "SIWASH."

Alaskan Indians Give Up All Their Money in Fines.

The schooner Alexander has just returned to San Francisco from Kodiak with furs for the North American Commercial company. Capt. Bowen tells a story of life at St. Paul, a village on the island. There is a United States commissioner there who has attempted the herculean task of preventing the natives from drinking "siwash" beer, which they manufacture from sugar, water and hops. Judge Edwards' remedy is the imposition of \$50 fines for getting drunk. The Indians all worked at gathering sea otter during the season, and as they were paid \$1.50 a skin—half as much as they should have been paid, by the way—they all came home with lots of money. There are but 400 souls in the settlement and the fines have almost gone around by this time, so that the government and the Alaskan Commercial company have collected about all there is in sight. The Indians still drink.

## WHIPPED FOR EATING ONIONS.

Pecatonica School Teacher Objects to the Order, and a Big War Is On.

Miss Foster, a school-teacher at Pecatonica, Ill., severely whipped a pupil, the son of Editor Nate Colby, of the Pecatonica News, the other day, because the odor of onions was on his breath.

She does not like onions, and had so expressed herself, and took more vigorous measures to show her disapproval. The children in the school promptly rebelled against the introduction of the rod as punishment for eating onions, and all have eaten raw onions at every school day meal since.

The parents of Pecatonica have taken up the sacred cause of liberty, even to the liberty of going around enveloped in the odor of onions, and the town of Pecatonica is shaken to the core over the matter.

## His Brain Chilled.

A queer and serious illness is reported at South Orrington, Me., where a man named William Douglas, who has been working in an icehouse all summer, much of the time without wearing a hat, suddenly was taken with terrible pains in the head, and then became unconscious. The doctor who was called pronounced the case incurable, and said that the long period of working in the icehouse with his head unprotected had the same effect as a sunstroke.

## Wedding of Deaf Mutes.

A novel ceremony, the marriage of deaf mutes, took place the other morning at St. Mary's church, Debuque, Ia. The parties were Miss Clara Fuhrman, of Debuque, and Mathias Heck, of Milwaukee, who is connected with the deaf and dumb institute in that city.

## IN EVENT OF WAR.

New York City Ready to Receive Any Hostile Ironclad Fleet.

Defended by an Ample Number of Powerful Batteries—Could Blow Out of the Water the Biggest Man-of-War Afloat.

Gen. Byron M. Catehon, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was asked the other day if New York City could be successfully defended against an English ironclad fleet.

"New York is, in my opinion and in the opinion of our best military authorities," said the general, "fully prepared to receive any ironclad fleet which England could send over, and has been so for over a year. The defensive work done there since the fortification board was organized eight years ago is of the most modern and complete character, calculated to defend the city from any number of the best battleships afloat.

"During the last eight years the fortification board has built five new batteries to command the entrance to New York harbor, which an incoming steamship passenger would hardly notice. Most of the walls and all the guns are down out of sight. The outer works, or first lines, are at Sandy Hook, where powerful batteries of 12-inch rifled steel guns and rifled 12-inch mortars are planted. These batteries, where on high ground, have walls only even with the surface and on low ground they are slightly raised. The outer wall is of concrete, 40 feet thick. In addition to its 12-inch guns the Sandy Hook works have a mortar battery of 16 12-inch modern rifled mortars. Their shells can carry 100 pounds of emulsion, equal to 300 pounds of powder in explosive force. If one of these mortars strikes the protected deck of an ironclad it will go through it and explode.

"Are our best guns equal to those of England?" was asked.

"Yes," said the general, "the eight, ten and twelve-inch guns now made at the Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., are the best cannon in the world, Krupp's not excepted."

## ON THE UPWARD GRADE.

Cotton Crop Plentiful and Planters Feeling Happy Over Good Prices.

"We are picking a cotton crop down south that will fill the pockets of our people with money, allow them to cancel their obligations, and give them a substantial reminder to lay aside for a rainy day," said Frank Rannala, of Georgia, who is visiting friends in the city, to a Washington Star reporter. "You will understand what I mean when I explain that the present crop was raised for less money than any other ever planted. When the preparations for growing it were being made every planter looked forward to getting not more than four and one-half cents a pound for his product, and he governed himself accordingly. He kept his expenses down to the lowest possible figure; economized in every direction, and devoted more of his own energies to his fields than he ever believed he would be capable of doing. Instead of the plants being allowed to take care of themselves they were carefully attended to in order that they might bear as many bolls as possible, consequently the crop turned out better and cost less to raise. Now it is being picked, and instead of the four and one-half cents expected the price is seven and seven and one-half cents. It means from about \$12 to \$15 a bale more than the planters had expected, and the advance will be almost all profit. It is not just a few cents a pound object lesson to make the southern grower open his eyes to his own resources and to teach him to depend more on his own exertions, and he will never forget it. The negroes, too, will reap the benefit as well as the whites. There are thousands of negroes who grow cotton on shares in the south, and they raised theirs in expectation of small prices, just like their white neighbors. The cotton crop this year will make debts disappear in my section like snow under a hot sun."

## Man in the White Waistcoat.

At a public meeting some time ago a gentleman, while speaking, frequently made use of the phrase, "this is a fact." One gentleman at the time, in a quiet way, kept interrupting the speaker by calling out: "Give us facts." At last the speaker could not stand it any longer, so he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I will now endeavor to give you a personal fact. I have traveled in almost every part of the world, have spoken to all people of all nations, but I have never come across such a foolish fellow as the man at the end of the room in the white waistcoat, and this is a fact." The man in the white waistcoat made himself scarce after that retort.—Tid-Bits.

## Death's Strict Account.

First Physician—Few recognize the power of music as a curative agent. I know of a case of a dying boy whose attention was so aroused by the sound of music in the room that it brought on a strong reaction, and he got well. Second Physician—Know of a case of a dying man who was so aroused by the sound of music under his window, that he sprang up and threw out a bootjack. But death had demanded a victim and got it.

"Did the sick man die?"

"No, but the organ-grinder did."—N. Y. Weekly.

—Weary Watkins—"The doctors say we ought to eat more cereal food." Hungry Higgins—"They is too much of the cereal business about our style of eatin' already."—Indianapolis Journal.

## AMERICAN STORMS.

The Tracks of Most of Them Lead to the Lawrence River.

One of the chief interests, aside from the values they have in respect to forecasting, in the study of charts of storm tracks, consists in comparing them month with month, in order to observe the changes that take place with the progress of the seasons. It was shown on the August map that the summer storms, in the majority of cases, originate in three places: in Alberta, Colorado, and the West Indies. On the other hand, in September the chart indicates that they arise in at least six places. We have one set of storms generating in Alberta, at which thirty-eight were observed in ten years; there were eleven noted that entered the North Pacific coast of the United States; next five were observed to commence their activity on the northern plateau of the Rocky mountain district; also seven developed over the isolated plateau of Colorado; five appeared on the west coast of the gulf of Mexico; finally seven tropical hurricanes came in from the West Indies.

These all pursued their paths to the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of which they left the field of observation. The Alberta storms run along the northern boundary of the United States in the northward, cross the lake region, and advance down the St. Lawrence valley, reaching the gulf in about three days. It will be observed that these tracks have a strong tendency to loop down near the beginning of their paths over the Rocky mountain slope into North and South Dakota, whence they recover the main track in the neighborhood of Lake Superior. The North Pacific storms, those from Wyoming and Idaho, as well as the Colorado storms, in twenty-four hours find themselves on the main track in the lake region, whence they go to the gulf of St. Lawrence.

These four groups belong very clearly to one family, and have their rise on the northward side of the great high-pressure belt that extends around the globe in about latitude thirty degrees, thirty-five minutes, except where it is deflected by the continents. In the United States this belt leaves the Atlantic coast near South Carolina, but it enters this country in northern California or Oregon, nearly ten degrees further north. The deflection thus observed is no doubt largely due to the elevations of the Rocky mountain district.

On the southern side of the high belt we find another system of storm generation, because the air of this belt must flow off on both sides, south as well as north, though the quantity referred to the southward is less than that to the northward. Thus we find the five gulf of Mexico storms, which usually advance to the gulf of St. Lawrence over the Atlantic states; also, we have the West Indian storms, which are developed further east, in the calm zone of the doldrums, more westward while in the western tropical current, recur on the western edge of the great Atlantic anti-cyclone, hugging the periphery of the same, and also skirt the Atlantic coast, unless by the obstruction of a high barometer they enter the gulf states before they recur.

The erratic movements of the West Indian storms, which recur in their effort to break through the high-pressure belt. It is during this passage, when they are most vigorously fed, that they attain the destructive violence so often noted in the southern states.—Washington Star.

## Free, and What Everybody Wants.

Perfect health and strength, to dare and to do, that's what you want, and you know it. Here is a sure way to get it. Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., is the most successful specialist in the world in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He is also the discoverer of that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. He has established a remarkable system of letter correspondence, by which you can write him about your complaint, telling just how you feel and stating each symptom from which you are suffering. He will answer you fully, describing your case thoroughly and telling you a sure way to regain health and strength. And for all this you have nothing to pay. He gives most careful attention to every letter, and describes each symptom so exactly that you cannot fail to understand precisely what ails you. He makes a specialty of curing patients through letter correspondence. You have no fee to pay and you need not leave home. Here is the best opportunity you ever had to get well. Will you accept or reject it?

On the door of a church near Atlanta, Ga., the following was displayed the other day, according to the Constitution: "Notice—There will be preaching in this holy house, Providence permitting, Sunday; and there will be preaching here on the 20th, on the Monday following, upon the subject, 'He that believeth and is not baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned' at precisely 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon."

"If all the gold in mint or bank, All earthly things, and all small wealth, Were mine, with every precious rank, I'd give them all for precious rank."

This in English, wrote a lady teacher to a near friend, telling of pitiless headache, of smarting pain, of pain in back and joints, of depression, weakness and loss of appetite. The friend, who knew both cause and cure and flashed back the answer, "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The distressed teacher obeyed, was restored to perfect health, and her daily duties once more became a daily pleasure. For lady teachers, salesladies and others kept long standing, or broken down by exhaustive work, the "Prescription" is a most potent restorative tonic, and a certain cure for all female weakness. Send for free pamphlet. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fibroid, ovarian and other Tumors cured without resort to surgery. Book, with numerous references, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

From consular reports we learn that from the large quantities of apples received from other countries into Europe, American apples command the highest prices. Forty-five per cent. of the wheat, and ninety per cent. of the flour, in the Liverpool district comes from the United States.

Dr. Thayer of Winterport lost a valuable cow a short time ago. She got entangled in the rope while tied in the yard, and fell and broke her neck.

The other day a Hartland (Vt.) farmer went out to pick some apples, and found a hen's nest in the tree containing 19 eggs.

## WANT THEM SHUT OUT.

Canadians Object to Americans Fishing in Hecate Straits.

Opportunity for Another Fisheries Dispute with Great Britain—Valuable Halibut Banks Over Which Canada Desires a Monopoly.

A new fisheries controversy promises to arise at Victoria, B. C., in the near future. The first step has been a formal application to the dominion government to commission a cruiser to clear a large body of water known as Hecate strait of halibut fishing vessels from Puget sound ports of the United States, whose competition with Canadians engaged in the industry is now severely felt.

A couple of years ago British Columbia halibut was for the first time sent to the markets of the eastern states and Canada, where it met with such favor that a number of liberally capitalized companies have since been organized for the purpose of supplying the great demand. The Americans soon entered into competition with the Canadians, who had first discovered and explored the halibut banks, and there being fish abundance for all no more than business rivalry was thought of at the outset. But all the companies find their best markets in the United States, and by preference the Canadians close the same port as the Americans for starting their fish across continent. That port is Tacoma, but while the Americans enter their halibut free the Canadians, who have fished in the same waters, have to pay duty. Hence the trouble, and the demand that Hecate strait shall be declared to be inland water of Canada, in which only Canadians may fish.

As the best and most convenient banks are there located, the point is one of vital importance to Americans engaged in the industry.

Hecate strait is the body of water separating the Queen Charlotte islands from the archipelago adjoining the British Columbia island, and its northern outlet is about 50 miles south of the Prince of Wales island, with which the United States territory in Alaska commences. The Queen Charlotte islands, the western boundary of these alleged inland waters of Canada, are about 160 miles in extent from north to south, and the strait is only narrower from about 100 miles at the south to 30 miles at the north. Officers of the Canadian service have very positive views respecting the exclusive Canadian rights to the fisheries, and now only await confirmation from Ottawa of their decision that American fishing vessels shall for the future be rigidly excluded.

## FOUGHT ON A SKY SCRAPER.

One Man Falls, But Is Saved by a Rope Which He Grasped.

Edward Jacobs and Frank J. Connors, ironworkers employed in the new Elliott Square block, Buffalo, N. Y., fought the other afternoon away up in the air on beams which they were placing on the roof. They had been quarreling for several days over the ownership of some tools. The beam on which they fought was ten inches wide, and below them was the network of beams, ten stories of them. Jacobs struck Connors in the breast and Connors followed with a staggering blow. Jacob's aimed another, but Connors dodged back, and the impetus of his own blow carried Jacobs beyond his balance and he fell, with a cry of terror, head first inside the building. Between the seventh and eighth floors the falling man grabbed a rope which hung beside the shafting. There was a loop in the end of it and it caught his leg. He managed to hold on until assistance reached him. Except for a sprained leg and some bruises he is all right.

## THE WEED MUCH IN FAVOR.

Cigarette Habit with Women Said to Be on the Increase.

Ignore it as we will, the cigarette habit is on the increase. In common with many other masculine vices, it has been usurped by femininity, who revel in the delights afforded by the fragrant weed.

Not many years ago the woman who smoked was considered a fast and altogether suspicious character. This habit is usually accompanied by black hair and Louis XV. heels. Nowadays things are changed, and women smoke cigarettes almost as much.

In many of the fashionable hostesseries there are Turkish smoking parlors superbly decorated, where a woman may lounge in a luxurious divan, peruse the last new novel and enjoy a perfumed cigarette. In some of our swell hotels there are elegant rooms for this sole purpose. The male contingent is not permitted to intrude, however, and the fan-de-sicle woman must puff the fragrant Havana in the company of her own sex, which robs it of half its zest.

## LOADED WITH TURTLE SOUP.

Schooner Gracie T. Returns to New York

Of New York harbor last April on a cruise for turtles in southern waters, returned to port the other day. By reason of the unusual trade in which she was to embark, the old sea lawyers along West street aptly termed the little craft a floating cannery, and such she really is. She was fitted up with an eight horse power boiler, two 25-gallon caddies and 15,000 empty cans. Besides her regular working crew she carried six cannery men and a chef. The Gracie T. comes directly from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Capt. Wilbur reports a full cargo of canned green turtle soup.

## Cashmere Shawls.

Cashmere shawls are much cheaper than some years back, but there are many worn by British ladies of rank and fashion that have cost \$200 to \$1,000.

## Biliousness

Is caused by torpidity of the liver. This prevents the digestion of food, which ferments and decomposes in the stomach and causes distension, dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness. Hood's Pills invigorate the liver, cure biliousness, constipation, jaundice, sick headache, etc. 25c; all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS  
The Best After Dinner PILLS

**A Young Girl's Library**  
BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

The best ten, fifteen, twenty-five, fifty and one hundred books. A moderate library completely outlined in the November

**LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**

10 Cents on all News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company  
Philadelphia

**The Latest and the Best way to keep your feet warm is to**

**Wear Alfred Dolge's Felt Slippers & Shoes**

HASKELL BROS. keep a good supply of these goods, as well as all else in the Boot and Shoe line. Also, a large variety of Men's Felt Boots and Leggings.

**SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.**  
ONE OF MANY REASONS WHY.

If it had no other original designs than the simple, practical one of re-wicking here illustrated, the

**Miller Lamp**

Might reasonably claim superiority. But there are several other reasons why you can learn about by sending for our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, free to all addressing

**EDWARD MILLER & CO.,**  
Mill and Photocopy, Meriden, Conn. 63 Pearl Street, Boston.

**WORMS IN CHILDREN.**  
Hundreds of children have worms, but their parents doctor them for nearly everything else.

**True's Pin Worm Elixir**

Is the Worm Remedy made. It is likewise the best remedy for all the complaints of children, such as Feverishness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, etc. It has been a household remedy for many years. Purely vegetable and harmless. Price 25c. At all Druggists, or of the Proprietors, DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., AUBURN, ME.

**EXPERIENCE WITH QUICKSAND.**  
Narrow Escape from Death at the Bottom of a Well by a Negro.

Josh Shains, a negro, went down into a well to clean it out, says the Atlanta Constitution. As soon as he put his feet on the bottom quicksand closed around them and he could not move an inch. He told those at the top that he was fastened in sucking sand and for them to pull him up. They pulled and pulled but could not move the man. The suction was so great that, try as they would, they could not move him. For forty-eight hours he remained at the bottom of the well and all the time those above were doing their best to pull him out. He had been pulled at with rope and windlass until his joints were so sore that this had to be abandoned. Finally a box was sunk around him and the sand and mud were dipped out of the box. After several hours more the man was released and was pulled to the surface. He was more dead than alive when he reached the top.

## MARRIES THE GIRL WHO SAVED HIM.

William Bratton and Lizzie Morgan, an eloping couple from Covington, Ky., were married at Jeffersonville, Ind., at midnight. Bratton is a passenger conductor. Four months ago he fell under his train as it was leaving a station and the girl whom he has just married saved him from death. It was their first meeting and Bratton, appreciating her heroism, told her he would never be satisfied until he claimed her as his wife. He kept his word and their wedding followed, despite the fact that Bratton had already promised to wed another girl.

## A Huge Rattler.

The daddy rattler of them all was killed by a party of hunters in the Cumberland mountains the other day, says the Kentucky Democrat. It measured 67 inches in length, 15 inches around and weighed forty-two pounds.

## A Deep Hole.

A "hole in the ground," 4,800 feet deep, is to be one of the attractions at the Paris exposition of 1900. People will descend and ascend by elevators, of which there are to be eight, each 600 feet in extent.

## Takes After His Sister.

A 19-year-old brother of Melba has developed a good tenor voice.

**IVORY**

A luxury costly or difficult to obtain. Ivory Soap difficult to obtain. The PROCTOR & KETCHUM Co.

**Woman's**

WHAT SUCCESS? FLOWERS are refined. I once heard a collection of flowers. A table will have a no-fluence on boys' stinctively they feel, that something within I believe in this doctrine, if you will, power for training flowers excite and must be a door and sult will probably find this line of influence write, but what success flowers.

When I saw in the Bath Enterprise a paper on this subject can't write much on it. I thought that a next thought that write about your sister will remember when Merrymeeting Grand good Bro. Kimball of us a package of happened to be zinnia that package until watched them, and seed came up and great many blossoms great variety of color of them thought on each blossom was less, we would like Bro. Kimball.

I have had fine success this year, and I find have, but they must heard it remarked too much trouble. No require care, but if y the matter you will the best things of striven for. Flowers things that God ever put a soul into. I helpful to every h though they lack so. They are the sweetest ful things in all the re

"Thank God for the seed That blossom so sweet They garnish this strand And brighten our path."

My nasturtiums be May, and I picked the first. They are great acquire but little care of sweet peas, with colors. I have not h cess with pansies this such a large variety, the pansies they make following lines:

"The first little pansy has Some pansies have, The second little pansy has Brought home for its m

The third little pansy has Bleached by the sun, The fourth little pansy has Stolen in broad-day— I do not have any such A worm seems to get they seem to blight. I who has success would raise them. My call special pride. I have they blossom all the ception of one month at one time. They blo in August I cut them d all out from the pots earth; in September I have one stalk, and I have one I think perhaps I have on this subject, or I do not like to see fa flowers in the room, the table where we eat admire them, for men anything or any one v Perhaps some of the n Brown, of whom I will

"Mrs. Brown had fam flowers, And among them spent so hours. And she kindly delighted To arrange a fresh bunch "My dear," she inquired of "Which is nice, a tall or a "My love," he replied, "I in the way of adorning the I make such an elegant paper!"

**SOMETHING FOR HO**

Fruit cake, if it is to be time before eating—is should only be sliced as The large holes in s' darned consume so m' invariably wonders if more quickly and smoo piece of lard or white over the hole, and th carried back and forth a break in a fine han be attended to at ones, a needle, a No. 10, and 120 it may be so neatly m but the darning will co The best laundry app rubber cloth or of blue The former is to be p best protects the dress ag Mildew may be remov manner: First by h house mildew, then rubb salt, afterward sprink powdered chalk and n











## Items of Maine News.

W. M. Meserve has been appointed Postmaster at Parsonsfield.

Curtis S. Carr of Biddeford, for four years treasurer of York county, died Sunday.

Burglars entered the fish house of Charles Mitchell, in Bath, Wednesday. There was a slight loss.

Work has been renewed on the new bridge at Houlton, and the filling in is being rapidly accomplished.

Samuel H. Gurdy, one of Rockland's best known business men, died Thursday morning, after a short illness of pneumonia, at his home.

Mrs. E. W. Anderson, wife of Gen. Samuel W. Anderson, died suddenly in Portland, Thursday evening. The deceased lady had many friends who will greatly mourn her sudden death.

It has been discovered that the great 70-acre park at Petit Manan has been raised by sportsmen, and that some, and perhaps many of the 300 deer have been killed.

Charles Hodgdon, whose expedition to Mars Island in search of seals, killed a bear in Bath, none the worse for his trip but minus the pirate's gold.

Patents were granted, Tuesday, to these Maine parties: Winfield Smith, Kington, railway rail joint; H. A. Edgemoor, Mechanic Falls, automatic fire alarm.

## KENNEBEC COUNTY NEWS.

Charles Witham of Benton has filed a petition in insolvency.

Hallowell's shoe factory is to be enlarged.

Captain William Peters fell from a rig at Readfield, and badly injured his neck.

In the foot ball contest at Waterville, Thursday, Bowdoin defeated Colby a score of 6 to 0.

Mr. Rutledge Alden of Winthrop has purchased the farm of Otis Packard, and his own farm in West Winthrop, and is repairing the buildings.

Mr. Albert Adams of Chelsea has a weighing twelve pounds, which one day last week captured a pig and brought to owner a full grown partridge.

On Friday a stranger hired a team of mules and Prescott of Hallowell, and a not since heard of. They have been seen in the vicinity of the city.

Miss Susan of Gardiner shot herself, Friday afternoon, by the accidental discharge of a revolver. The bullet has been located, and the lady is probably recovered.

Waterville High and Cony High of guests played a rattling good game of football on the Colby grounds, Saturday afternoon, which was won by Waterville a score of 12 to 0.

Mr. Alexander Whipple of North Amherst, who was 95 years old last week, and who is the oldest person in the town, is still quite active, and takes a walk every day.

The painters are finishing up their work on the Universalist church in Hallowell, and the edifice shows a marked improvement. Within, the interior is one of the most beautiful in the city.

While jumping from a moving train, Sunday, W. E. Williams, Station Agent at the Riverside station of the Maine Central, fractured both bones of the right arm. He was brought to Augusta for treatment.

Wilders & Co., of Hallowell, who have been doing a very good business through the fall, recently sent quite a large invoice of goods to Georgia and New York, and kept the wheels turning right through the winter.

Some person or persons entered the house of Messrs. Lapham and Packard in Hallowell, and were seen to enter. Nothing was missed except jars of preserves, some pie and cake. The thieves were found near the house next day.

Mr. W. P. Atherton of Hallowell went to the Boston market last week, and brought back a lot of "roasters" for the local market. The little squealers were about 15 lbs., and dressed at the scales at 20 lbs. They are packed in clean white paper.

A Gardiner man doesn't believe in a second marriage. A fearful band brought in his wife's coffin, and the husband got into a bad mood. The funeral was held in the afternoon, and the husband was not present for the funeral, and never returned for the funeral of his first wife's demise.

The people of Gardiner are elated over the prospect of a new shoe factory being started there. The Board of Trade has received offers from Massachusetts firms to locate there, one of which has been accepted. A liberal guarantee is being given to the citizens for the new factory.

Fire in Hallowell, Monday night, in a store owned by the John Beaman & Co., corner of Water and Central streets, damaged the clothing stock of some \$15,000 or a little more. He has an insurance of \$10,000, divided on stock, fixtures and building.

The estimates at Washington for continuing work on the more important river and harbor projects in New England are as follows (the amount to be expended in the next fiscal year): Maine—Lubec channel, \$40,000; Moosebow river, \$50,000; Mt. Desert breakwater, \$25,000; Rockland harbor, \$30,000; Kennebec river, \$40,000; Back Cove, Portland, \$20,000.

John Gately, a boy of 17 years, living at Houlton, near East Machias, was found dead early Wednesday morning, with a bullet hole through his temple and a revolver clutched in one hand. The body was lying at the side of the road, a short distance from the home of his aunt, with whom he resided. Gately had been to East Machias the afternoon before, and was returning home. Accidental shooting is supposed to have been the cause.

The Mechanic Falls shoe factory is soon to be started up, and the town is jubilant. At a meeting of directors of the Mechanic Falls Manufacturing Co., the other night, Fred L. Merrill, president, was chosen to meet Chase, Merritt & Co., shoe manufacturers of Marlboro, Mass., and close a contract, leasing a shop to them for a term of 10 years. Enough money has already been pledged by Mechanic Falls citizens to cover the expense of the terms of the contract.

The Grand Army veterans of Waldo county are planning to organize a stock company under the name of the Veteran Charitable Association of Waldo county. The capital stock will be placed at \$25,000, divided into shares of \$25.00 each. Dr. J. Billings of Freedom, president; R. B. Cookson of Unity, secretary; and J. P. Libby, treasurer. There will be four vice presidents, two of whom are V. M. Higgins of Thorndike, and A. P. Cookson of Unity. The Windermere Park Association of Unity has presented them with three building lots, where it is proposed to erect next spring a suitable building for a permanent home.

H. C. Wheeler, the big Sac Co., Ia., farmer who ran for Governor four years ago, and who changed from horse-breeding to dairying, has got his milking machine in operation, with which 100 cows are milked in one hour. A gas pipe, attached a rubber tube and cup, which is clamped over the teats of the cow. The milk is drawn by suction or pressure carried to a large reservoir. But two men are required to do the milking. The cows seem to enjoy the process better when the hands are used.

When this gets down fine, and a man has only to turn over in bed and open a valve connecting with the machine at the barn, there will be some fun in milking.

## Hood's DAIRY CONFERENCE!

Enrich the blood, that it accomplishes remarkable cures where other preparations utterly fail. Its record of cures, not only in the blood, but in the system, is unequalled.

Of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Rheumatism, but of Nervous Prostration, Weakness and Debility, is unequalled.

Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. B. Walker McKee, Sec'y.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

## THE STATE DAIRY CONFERENCE.

The Maine Board of Agriculture will hold a State Dairyman's meeting in the Opera House, Norway, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 4, 5 and 6. Round trip tickets will be issued over the Maine Central, Grand Trunk, Sandy River, and Franklin & Megalloway Railroads. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day. All dairy implements and dairy products for this exhibition will go for freight for one fare the round trip. Shipments to be billed to the Secretary of the Board, Norway.

Programme.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

Setting up of Exhibition.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

9:00 A. M. Separators and Milk Testers at Work. 10:00 A. M. Introductory Exercises. 11:00 A. M. Separators and Milk Testers at Work. 1:30 P. M. "Recent Improvements in Cream Ripping," by Prof. W. H. Jordan, Director of Maine Experiment Station. 2:30 P. M. "A Read and Butter Lecture," by Miss Anna Barrows of Boston, Editor of the American Kitchen Magazine.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6th.

9:00 A. M. Separators and Milk Testers at Work. 10:00 A. M. Form and Quality of the Cow as Indicating Her Function and Capacity. 11:00 A. M. Separators and Milk Testers at Work. 1:30 P. M. "Waste and Economy in Dairy Management," by Hon. W. D. Hoar, Governor of New Hampshire. 2:30 P. M. General Discussion of our Dairy Interests. 4:00 P. M. Separators and Milk Testers at Work. 5:00 P. M. Banquet.

Class A—Dairy butter, to be made by extractor from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class B—Dairy butter, to be made on the farm, from a mixed herd. Exhibit same as class A, \$12.00.

Class C—Creamery butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class D—Creamery butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class E—Granular Butter, to be made by separator, may be shown in any style preferred. First, \$3.00; second, \$2.00; third, \$1.00.

Class F—Dairy Cheese, plain, to be made on the farm by the exhibitor. \$5.00.

Class G—Dairy Cheese, sage, same conditions as class F, \$5.00.

Class H—Dairy Cheese, plain, to be made in the factory by the exhibitor. \$5.00.

Class I—Dairy Cheese, sage, same conditions as class H, \$5.00.

Class J—Factory Cheese, plain, to be made in the factory by the exhibitor. \$5.00.

Class K—Factory Cheese, sage, same conditions as class J, \$5.00.

Class L—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class M—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class N—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class O—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class P—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class Q—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class R—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class S—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class T—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class U—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class V—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class W—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class X—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class Y—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

Class Z—Dairy Butter, to be made by separator from milk of a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of a five pound tub, box or package, \$12.00.

## STATE DAIRY CONFERENCE!

OPERA HOUSE, NORWAY, DECEMBER 5th and 6th.

Large Exhibit of Dairy Machinery in operation, and of dairy products. Grand prizes for butter and cheese. Eminent speakers from Maine and from other States, including the dairy authority of the country, Hon. W. D. Hoar of Wisconsin, Prof. H. W. Conn, the noted Bacteriologist of Wesleyan University, and Miss Anna Barrows, Editor of the New England Kitchen Magazine. For further particulars send for programme and premium list. Reduced rates over the railroads and at Hotels.

B. WALKER MCKEE, Sec'y.

243 Augusta, Me.

Death of the Author of "America."

Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., author of the immortal National Hymn, "America," died suddenly in the New England Railroad station at Boston Saturday afternoon, at 4:45 o'clock. He was on his way to Redfield, where he was to preach on Sunday. Death was due to heart disease.

The sudden death created the most profound impression all over the country. Dr. Smith was born in Boston, Oct. 21, 1808. He was a member of the Eliot school, leaving it at the age of 11 years, having even at that time gained a local reputation for writing verses. He was a Franklin medal scholar, and won a gold medal for a poem while at the Latin school, from which he was graduated in 1826. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1829, having been a classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Freeman Clarke and Benjamin Pierce. From thence he went to the Andover Theological Seminary, and remained there until 1832.

He was afterward engaged in editorial labor, and in 1834 was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in Waterville, Me., occupying pastorate in Waterville from 1834 to 1842, and at Newton, Mass., from 1842 to 1854. He was professor of modern languages at Waterville College (now Colby University), while residing in that city. His service continued there for eight years, when he removed to Newton Centre. He was editor of the *Christian Review* in Boston from 1842 to 1848, and editor of the various publications of the Baptist Missionary Union from 1854 to 1859. In 1875 and again in 1880, he visited the chief missionary stations in Europe and Asia. He received the degree of D. D. from Waterville College in 1854. The amount of literary work done by Dr. Smith was considerable. Numerous hymns written by him may be found in the hymn books of all the Christian churches. One of them, that grand old missionary hymn,

"The morning light is breaking," has been a great favorite and has been translated into many languages.

The most noted of his compositions in the same hymn book is the grand national hymn, "America." It was written without the slightest intention of the author to produce a national lyric. Its deep and vivid patriotism thrilled the hearts of all people, and ever since it has been used on all public occasions of a patriotic nature, and has held a leading place as a national anthem.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was a college classmate of Dr. Smith, once said: "When at the public and national meetings there will live the name of the man who wrote 'My country, 'tis of thee.' And the reason of it," proceeded the author, "is very plain to see. He said 'My country, 'tis of thee.' Every man has an individual interest in the country. That 'My' made it the national hymn." Late years he has lived very quietly at his home in Newton. Dr. Smith was married in 1834, at Waterville, Me., to Mary, a granddaughter of Dr. Ezekiah Smith, a pastor of that town for 40 years. In September, 1884, Dr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated their "golden wedding," their marriage having lasted for 50 years. In September, 1884, the aged couple celebrated the 80th anniversary of their wedding.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, at the Newton Centre Baptist church. The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. N. Murdoch of Tremont Temple, Boston. He was assisted by Rev. Newton Theological Institution, and Rev. Daniel L. Furber, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational church, Newton Centre. The burial was at Newton cemetery. To the good man, dead in mortal coil in song, the morning light has broken, the darkness has disappeared. The end came while answering a call to do good. "And he was not, for God took him to his bosom."

Master Linwood Luce fell down in the mill at Jefferson, and ran a silver in his leg so deep that his father was obliged to take him to a physician to have it cut out.

Mr. Don't Heath of West Farmington met with quite a severe accident the other day. She was down in the cellar of her home, and got part way up the stairs on her return to the floor above, when from some reason, probably through disarrangement of the stairs, pitched head foremost over the side of the stairs, striking the back of her head upon some substance hard and sharp enough to inflict a deep and ugly flesh wound. She was stunned by the fall and remained for a time unconscious. Recovering her senses she found herself in a pool of blood, and after great efforts was enabled to crawl up stairs. She is now recovering.

Mrs. Caroline W. Merrill of Belfast is suffering from an accident such as is rarely met with by surgeons. She tripped and fell on the stairs at her home and both bones of her right arm, involving the joint. The smaller bone, or radius, is broken about 2 1/2 inches from the end. The main shaft of the larger bone, or tibia, is not broken, but the fracture is in the metacarpal process of the tibia which extends downward on the inner side of the bones of the foot, and serves to steady the ankle joint. This is broken off at its neck.

A man named Davidson, from Kennebec Falls, who is working for the Kennebec Falls Paper Co., got both hands caught between the calenders, Thursday night. His fingers were badly lacerated, and the nails torn off. The doctor found it necessary to amputate a part of them.

Supreme Judicial Court at Augusta.

The action of Mary L. Robbins et al. vs. J. P. Haynes and others, was heard. It is for the possession of the Case farm in the town of Readfield. A number of witnesses have been examined on both sides. After hearing the testimony, by agreement, a decision is to be entered in vacation of this term.

## WAYSIDE NOTES.

Wise and Otherwise.

[He who keeps his eyes and ears open, sees and hears much to approve as well as to condemn.]

A lesson of tremendous importance is involved in the remark made a few days ago by Henry Stanley, the African explorer:

"The city's growth (New York) is producing tremendous crowds. I was down at the Brooklyn bridge the other evening, and I simply gasped. I have seen a greater crowd in London, but it was on an especial occasion. To realize your phenomenal growth you have to go to the bridge at about the time the Brooklyn folk go home. If your growth seems so phenomenal now that you have 3,000,000 here, remember that in 20 years you will have 6,000,000 of population. Every day you delay organizing the means of the vast population to diffuse itself, the nearer and nearer you approach the great catastrophe that must come. If your crowds go on congesting in this way, soon there will come stagnation, and, if nothing worse, paralysis."

On every hand far seeing men recognize the necessity for action looking to a scattering rather than gathering in, but the crowds increase in the towns, and the country population grows less. A Moses is needed to lead the people forth to open fields and a better life.

A teacher in one of the higher grades of school said to the writer a few days since: "I am rejoiced that the Farmer has taken up this question of foot ball, and has called attention to the evils attaching to it. No one can realize how demoralizing it is to discipline, and also to consecutive work in school, unless he is a teacher. It is surely working lasting injury both mentally and morally to the boys interested. The attempt to keep a team in the field is a heavy burden of expense, and in providing for this the hours for study are sadly encroached upon. The purpose of an education is not to make brutal athletes, but well balanced men."

One of the strange things in this world is that education is a plant of such slow growth. Somehow the power of an old time habit seems to get full possession of one's faculties, and he acts as though powerless to shake off the incubus.

Present the claims for a different standard and all will at once be admitted, but in practice the old way controls, and advances is slow and tedious. Such is life.

The large gain in membership in the order of Patrons of Husbandry the present year is the gratifying outcome of the labors of the past, and evidence of faith in the continuance of the same. The steady forward march for the past twenty years is proof positive of the wisdom of the course followed by the leaders, and confidence in its permanence.

Already the hum of aspirants for office in the campaign of next year is heard in the State, and fences are being rapidly patched up. Are the farmers to be in the minority in the next legislature, or not? The answer rests entirely with themselves. No one else will be at fault if the legislation of 1897 is not in full accord with the desires of the tillers of the soil. It is well, perhaps, to get this fact of responsibility well established in good season. It may provoke activity, and this always leads to good government.

It is reported that the sportsmen are contemplating asking for the enactment of a law requiring every man traveling in the woods, whether on foot, horseback, or in carriage, to carry a warning signal sufficiently large to save him from the danger of trespassing on the rights of the hunters and getting a shot.

How much do you know of a man when you state the solitary fact that he is a man. Is he rich, poor, mean, black, white, educated, or a fool? And yet you are right, so far as you go, when you proclaim that he is a man. A fact, without anything to extenuate it or give it color, is just as unsatisfactory. Never in the world, then, make your estimates of a person from the circumstances by which you see him environed. And never believe evil of a person merely because he appears to be in the wrong. Condemn the wrong, but reserve judgment until you have traced the fact back to the source from which the conduct sprang.

How many pause to figure the loss from leaving cars, harrows, mowing machines, rakes, and other tools out of doors, also the waste from food improperly fed, either in manner or matter? On some farms this waste costs more yearly than the wear and tear should.

In trade it is the man who looks sharply after the trifles who succeeds best.

How much longer are the people to bear patiently with the trusts and combines which squeeze both the producer and consumer at the same time?

Do we give full credit to the advancing public sentiment which has its seat of condemnation so strongly on prize fighting that the great fight, about which the public press has said so much, cannot be fought anywhere in this country? No one thing has happened for years which better illustrates the standard of the public pulse than this, and the fact marks a long advance in public morals. For this should we all rejoice.

Intense thinking and intense farming must always go hand in hand. The latter is not possible without the former, and both are at a premium. The happy combination of the two will mark the distinction between success and failure. Men who cry out against the school and college, the institute and experiment station, are few and far between. They belong to a day which has passed, we hope never to return. The more education the man has the better he is fitted to take up any line of work, and carry it forward to complete success.

How many stop long enough to think how dependent the world is upon five classes of so called domestic animals—cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry? At a glance it will be seen that each is necessary, and plays an important part in the great economy of the universe. Instead of looking down upon these sustainers of mankind they may well be exalted, for without them we could do nothing. The man who best serves these dumb animals, helping them to the largest service for his fellow man, is the noblest Roman of them all."

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## GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.

In the clamor made by those who seek all the while to boom their own little interests, it is well not to forget that week by week the *Maine Farmer* gives more Grange news than any other publication. If these columns are restricted to the territory covered by the circulation, surely the news contained must be of special interest to the readers. We ask for all items which will be of service in promoting the welfare of the order, and gladly publish all original papers giving practical information upon any and all topics of service to the State. Send in the news during these busy Grange days.

Danville Junction Grange is making preparation to build a neat and commodious Grange hall in the immediate future. Let the good work go on. These buildings testify to the permanence of the order and the worth of its principles.

We are glad to see that the National Grange was not carried off its base by any of the wild schemes of visionary men, but, by the reelection of worthy Master Briggs, it evidently intends to hold to the old, even tenor of its way, and advance along lines which will best promote its substantial growth. Bro. Brigham has proved a faithful servant, and of the Grange in both him and the order on the result of the ballot.

Sebastook Grange, since it began its literary contest, has added fifteen to its membership, and as this is not any part or parcel of the contest, it well illustrates what activity will do for any Grange.

Victor Grange, Fairfield, completed the degree work on a class of four at the last meeting. On every hand it is the story of growth which can be heard.

West Minot Grange Hall, with H. R. Dimock's grocery store in the lower story, was found to be on fire at about 3 o'clock, Friday morning. The cause of the fire is not known. The singing school, which broke up at about 11 o'clock, left everything secure. The furniture, dishes or records were saved. The organ and the lodge supplies were burned. A very little stock from the back part of the store was saved. The loss on the building is \$3000; insured for \$500. Mr. Dimock's loss is about \$800; no insurance. The loss of the Grange Hall will fall heavily upon the staunch patrons of that earnest working Grange. It comes just at a time when it will be most felt by the members, as there will hardly be time to provide another before winter closes in. That a new hall will be erected we do not question, but we would extend the hand of sympathy in this loss of the home where so many pleasant and profitable hours have been spent.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

—Wm. Titcomb, at East North Farmington, has been grading the ground and getting the building up for his new barn that he is to build in the spring, to take the place of the one that was struck by lightning and burned last spring. John and C. H. Furbush have their barn at the same place, and have one of the finest set of farm buildings to be found in the county. A. J. Norton has his new barn about ready for winter.

The North Waldo Agricultural Society will hold their fair Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 16 and 17, 1896.

—The Mapleton starch factory has taken 42,000 barrels of potatoes this fall, and has stopped for the season.

—J. N. Lebrack of Sanguville raised this year 1200 bushels of grain; 1110 bushels of the crop were oats, and 150 bushels were mixed grain.

—The Unity corn-canning factory has put up and shipped 30 carloads of corn to parties in Rhode Island.

—At the annual meeting of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society on Nov. 9th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, David Given, Windsor; Vice Presidents, J. E. Ashford, Windsor, G. A. Moody, Whitefield, Francisco Colman, Windsor; Secretary, F. H. Moors, Pittsburg; Assistant Secretary, Arthur N. Douglass, Chelsea; Treasurer, Jasper S. Gray, Windsor; Trustees, the President and Secretary, ex officio; H. D. Cooper, Windsor; C. D. Northey, Whitefield; E. A. Lapham, Pittsburg; J. H. Wellman, Chelsea; L. A. Howe, Windsor. The next annual fair will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 23, 24 and 25, 1896.

Superior Cider—Waterville.

Inhabitants of Benton va. city of Waterville. To recover for pauper supplies. The case was taken from the jury, and will be reported to the full court for determination. Chas. H. Cayford vs. Asa Brackett. Action of replevin for five cows. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for two cows, and in favor of the defendant for three, with nominal damages of \$1 assessed against each party. C. A. Sherman vs. Wm. A. Hall, Administrator. For farm labor. Case unfinished.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

—W







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